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ASYMMETRIC EFFECTS OF MONETARY POLICY IN BRAZIL. *Guilherme Stein, Edilean Kleber da Silva, Marcelo Savino Portugal (orient.)* (UFRGS).

In this paper, we check whether the effects of monetary policy actions on output in Brazil are asymmetric. Therefore, we estimate Markov-switching models that allow positive and negative shocks to affect the growth rate of output in an asymmetric fashion in expansion and recession states. Results show that: i) when monetary policy actions are measured by means of orthogonalized innovations for the Selic rate in a VAR model, the real effects of negative monetary shocks are larger than those of positive shocks in an expansion and the real effects of negative shocks are greater in an expansion than in a recession; ii) when the variation in the Selic rate is used to measure monetary policy, we also have asymmetries between the real effects of positive and negative variations in the Selic rate during a recession, and between the real effects of negative variations of the Selic rate between the states of the business cycle. (Fapergs).